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STOCKTON RURAL DISTRICT
COUNCIL

Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

the

Sanitary Inspector

and the

Surveyor

for the Year 1938

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STOCKTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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T. J. KIRK	}	Medical Officers of Health
M.B., Ch.B.		
G. S. MATHER	}	
M.B., Ch.B.(Aberd.), D.P.H. (Cantab).		

GEO. W. T. BROWN, Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor.
A.R.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector,

STOCKTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health for the year 1938.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,276
Population (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,770
Population (Estimated)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,159
Number of Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,052
New Houses built by the Council	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
New Houses built by private enterprise	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£48,209
Product of one penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£190

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health and vital statistics of the part of your area under my control comprising the parishes of Aislaby, Carlton, Egglescliffe, Elton, Grindon, Long Newton, Newsham, Newton Bewley, Norton, Preston-on-Tees, Redmarshall and Whitton, for the year ended 31st December, 1938.

Extracts from Vital Statistics.

			Males	Females	Total	Birth Rate
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	49	41	90	12·8
Illegitimate	...	...	—	2	2	
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
			49	43	92	

Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	1	2	3	
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—

			Males	Females	Total	Death Rate
Deaths	...	...	44	30	74	10·3

Infantile Deaths :—

Legitimate	...	...	2	3	
Illegitimate	...	...	1	0	

Total ... 3 3

Rate per 1,000 births ... 65

Number of women dying in consequence of childbirth:

from Sepsis ... Nil

from other Causes ... Nil

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... Nil

Deaths from Whooping Cough ... Nil

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ... One

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females
Other liver diseases	1	1
Other digestive diseases	1	1
Ac. and Chr. Nephritis	1	2
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—
Other Puerperal diseases	—	—
Con. Deb., Prem. Birth, etc. ...	2	2
Senility	5	—
Suicide	—	—
Other violence	4	2
Other defined disease	5	1
Ill Defined or N.K.	—	—
Diarrhœa, 2 years and over	—	—
Diabetes	—	2
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	1	—
Heart Diseases	8	8
Aneurysm	—	—
Other circulatory diseases	5	1
Bronchitis	—	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1
Other respiratory diseases	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	—	—
Diarrhœa, under 2 years	—	1
Appendicitis	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	—
Measles	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Influenza	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	—
Tuberculosis of Resp. System ...	2	—
Other Tuberculosis	—	1
Syphilis	—	—
G.P.I., Tabes, &c.	—	—
Cancer	6	6
Total ...	44	30

Ages at Death

Under 1 year	1 to 2 yrs.	2 to 5 "	5 to 15 "	15 to 25 "	25 to 45 "	45 to 65 "	65 to 70 "	Over 70 "
6	1	4	4	1	2	16	9	31

Total ... 74

Notifiable Diseases during the Year

DISEASE	Cases Notified	Cases removed to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	21	—	—
Diphtheria	11	—	—
Pneumonia	7	—	3
Erysipelas	2	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	1	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—
Total ...	43	1	4

Age Groups of Attack

	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65 and over	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	3	6	3	—	2	1	—	16
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Cerebro-Spinal F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total ...												28

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case was reported during 1938.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—
15—25	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
25—35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65 & over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	1

COMPARATIVE TABLE

showing Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates and Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1938.

(England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns and Stockton Rural District).

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs & Great Towns including London	148 Smaller Towns, Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Adminis- trative County	Stockton Rural District		
Births :—	Rates per 1,000 Population						
	Live	15·1	15·0	15·4	13·4	12·9	
Still	0·60	0·65	0·60	0·48	0·4		
Deaths :—	All Causes	11·6	11·7	11·0	11·4	10·3	
	Typhoid & Paratyphoid ...	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	
	Smallpox	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	
	Measles	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·06	0·00	
	Scarlet Fever ...	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00	
	Whooping Cough ...	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·03	0·00	
	Diphtheria	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·05	0·00	
	Influenza	0·11	0·10	0·11	0·06	0·00	
	Notifications :—	Smallpox	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00
		Scarlet Fever ...	2·41	2·60	2·58	2·05	2·29
Diphtheria		1·58	1·85	1·53	1·90	1·53	
Enteric Fever ...		0·03	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·00	
Erysipelas		0·40	0·46	0·39	0·46	0·27	
Pneumonia		1·10	1·28	0·98	0·98	0·9	
Rates per 1,000 Live Births							
Deaths under 1 year ...	53	57	51	57			
Deaths from Diarrhœa & Enteritis under 1 year	5·5	7·8	3·6	13·1	0·00		
Maternal Mortality :—	Puerperal Sepsis ...	0·89	} Not available			0·00	
	Others	2·19				0·00	
	Total	3·08					
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still)							
Maternal Mortality :—	Puerperal Sepsis ...	0·86	} Not available			0·00	
	Others	2·11				0·00	
	Total	2·97					
Notifications :—	Puerperal Fever	14·42	18·08	12·51	3·53		
	Puerperal Pyrexia				15·46	0·13	

Population. The census population is given as 7,770, according to the Registrar General's return, this being for the whole re-adjusted area.

Births. The total number during the year was 95; 50 being male and 45 female. Of this number 1 male and 2 female were stillborn, and the Birth-rate works out at 12·8. Last year it was very slightly more, at 13·81.

Deaths. This number, with outward and inward transfers, was 74, 20 less than last year, and the Death-rate is 10·3, compared to last year's 12·98.

Infantile Mortality. As the result of six deaths of children under 1 year of age, this is found to be 65 per 1000 births. Last year's rate was 53·3.

Notifiable Diseases. Of the 43 cases of these diseases, the majority is made up of 21 cases of Scarlet Fever and 11 cases of Diphtheria. They were all removed to the Isolation Hospital in the Hospital's ambulance, and all recovered.

Of the seven cases of Pneumonia notified, three were fatal and there was one fatal case of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis which had been removed to Hospital.

The one case of Puerperal Pyrexia recovered as did also two cases of Erysipelas.

As regards Tuberculosis, six new cases were notified—3 males who were pulmonary type, and 3 females non-pulmonary. Three females died during the year—2 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary.

Ambulance Facilities. There are no ambulances owned by the district, but good service is obtained by agreement with Stockton Corporation for the use of their vehicles in transfer of cases to Hospital or Nursing Home.

Fever Hospital. In the same way an agreement exists with Stockton Corporation for the transfer to their Isolation

Hospital of all cases of infectious disease requiring such service, and this is always done promptly and well by the Hospital Ambulances.

Blindness. There is no work done in this section for prevention of blindness, beyond what action the County takes. For instance, in the case of Ophthalmia Neonatorum the County Authorities immediately take steps to have it treated at home or preferably in Hospital. There were no such cases during the year.

Schools. As the Medical work in connection with these is totally under the County Council there is nothing to report about them beyond the fact that our information leads us to conclude that the Sanitary arrangements and the Water Supply are good.

Laboratory Facilities. All the work in regard to this section is done at the Newcastle College of Medicine and the County Council are agreeable to pay any expense entered into in examination of specimens.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS KIRK, M.B., Ch.B.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Stockton Rural District Council.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you my report on the part of your area under my control comprising the parishes of Brierton, Claxton, Dalton Piercy, Elwick, Elwick Hall, Greatham, Hart and Seaton for the year ending 31st December 1938, which is the first complete year of the reconstituted Stockton Rural District.

As the Registrar General submits population figures for the whole area, vital statistics based on these numbers have already been detailed giving you a picture of your complete district. Consequently, in the matter of figures, I shall confine myself to making a few notes on the incidence of infectious diseases as they affect my section of your district.

Infectious Diseases.—We have again had a favourable year from the point of view that few cases of communicable disease have occurred.

DISEASE				Number notified		Treated at Home		Treated in Hospital
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	3
Pneumonia	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Tuberculosis—Surgical			...	1	...	1	...	—
Pulmonary			...	1	...	1	...	—
Total	...	...	...	13	...	6	...	7

The Scarlet Fever cases were sporadic in incidence and all of a mild type.

It is to be noted that all the diphtheria cases were treated in hospital. This, I consider, is as it should be. The type of case that we have been meeting recently has been serious, and naturally hospitalization is an additional safeguard. Fortunately, we have had no fatal cases.

For the first time in three years we have had a case of pulmonary tuberculosis notified. It would appear that, despite

the fact that phthisis has a high incidence in the industrial areas in our vicinity, the conditions which obtain in a rural area such as ours seem to be inimical to the occurrence of this dread disease. The tubercular cases were—one female aged 45 (a pulmonary case), and one male aged 5 (a non-pulmonary case).

Fever Hospital Arrangements.—Cases of infectious disease were admitted to the West Hartlepool Isolation Hospital. Middlesbrough Corporation have agreed to admit to their Smallpox Hospital such cases as may require admission. Tuberculosis, Maternity & Child Welfare, and Treatment Centres are administered by the County Council.

Professional Nursing in the Home.—A district Nurse is stationed at Greatham. She ministers to an area stretching from Wolviston to Graythorp. She is employed by a voluntary Nursing Association which is helped financially by the County Council. A similar body maintains a Nurse at Hart. Her area comprises Elwick, Stotfold, Dalton Piercy and Hart.

Midwives.—Both the Nurses are Certified Midwives, and they are the only midwives in the district.

Laboratory Facilities.—Pathological specimens are examined by and reported on by the staff of the Armstrong College of Medicine.

Ambulance Facilities.—Fever Cases are removed to Hospital at the Council's expense. Other types of patients must find their own means of transport.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply and Drainage.—The only points requiring note relate to the conditions in Elwick Village. During the year the Ministry asked for a report on the Elwick water supply. This is obtained from a pump in the village green. The supply is apparently abundant. It has never been known to fail even in a severe drought when it has been severely taxed by neighbouring farmers.

The analyst's report shewed it to be of excellent quality. I was not, however, satisfied with the condition of the Well. An old drain, which tapped subsoil drainage from neighbouring farm yards, ran within twenty feet of it. This drain was in bad condition and was a potential source of grave danger; it has been taken up and a new one has been laid. This will ultimately form the central feature of a complete sewerage system for the village which you are scheduled to undertake within the next eighteen months.

Closest Accommodation.—No conversion schemes have been carried out during the year.

Public Cleansing.—This is undertaken by private contract, and the work has been carried out quite satisfactorily.

Camping Sites.—Eight sites were used during the year. Of these, five were licensed under the 1936 Act. The estimated peak population of such camps during last summer was 300.

There are no swimming baths nor pools in the area.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—(See Sanitary Inspector's Report).

Schools.—As we had no suggestion of any epidemic of infectious disease during the year, no special measures were required to control the spread. Four years ago we undertook the immunisation of children against diphtheria. Despite the fact that the scheme was well publicised, and although we were at the time surrounded by a widespread epidemic of a virulent type, the response was disappointing. The parents of only about 40% of the estimated number of susceptible children took advantage of the free facilities.

In view of the fact that we may be a reception area in a War emergency, I think that we might again initiate a campaign for widespread immunisation.

Housing is dealt with by the Sanitary Inspector in his report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. MATHER, Medical Officer of Health.

M.B., Ch.B. (Aberd.), D.P.H. (Cantab.).

Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector & Surveyor for the Year 1938.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Stockton Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Fourth Annual Report upon the Sanitary Administration in the Rural District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply.—With few exceptions, water is supplied throughout the (district) area by the Tees Valley Water Board, and the Hartlepool Gas & Water Co., and these supplies have been unrestricted and of good quality. Samples are periodically taken, and analysed.

No shortage of water occurred during the year in the villages of Dalton Piercy and Elwick whose supply is derived from the village pump.

Careful consideration was given to the complaints received from the inhabitants of the Parish of Egglescliffe and Preston regarding the dark coloured water and the disagreeable taste of the water supplied to them through the Tees Valley Water Board mains. Samples of water at various parts were analysed, and the observations of the Public Analyst are as follows :—

“With reference to the samples of water submitted, I can find no valid objection to the use of the water for human consumption, all were highly coloured but this is inevitable with a supply gathered from an upland area, mainly derived from peaty ground. Chemically the results are perfectly satisfactory. Taking all the factors into consideration I can find no evidence to show that these samples were unfit for human consumption.”

A sample of the water from the village pump at Elwick was submitted to the public analyst and was of good and wholesome quality for all domestic purposes.

Drains and Sewers.—Generally these have been satisfactory throughout the district, considering their limitation in some Parishes.

The extension to the sewer at Carlton Village has been completed, and takes the sewage from the houses on the East side of the village.

A defective length of sewer across the Village Green at Elwick was taken up and renewed with 12in. pipes laid to proper falls.

The provision of new and proper sewers to serve the village of Elwick has been considered by the Council and it was decided to do this work at an early date.

All the sewers have been flushed regularly.

Sewage Disposal Works.—Schemes have been prepared for the proper treatment of sewage in the villages of Carlton, Elwick, Thorpe Thewles and Whitton.

The Carlton scheme is to be proceeded with without delay.

Public Cleansing.—In this area the method of collecting (a) dry house refuse, and (b) refuse from earth closets and privies is done by Private Contract in the parishes of Aislaby, Egglescliffe, Preston, Longnewton, Norton, Whitton, Carlton, Hart, Greatham, Elwick, and the village of Thorpe Thewles.

There is a weekly collection of house refuse where the premises are provided with ash-bins, and once a week where the premises are provided with ash-pans ; privies without ash-pans are cleaned once every fourteen days.

The refuse from the parishes of Egglescliffe and Preston is disposed of by tipping into a disused quarry, and in the other parishes by spreading on the fields as manure.

Summary of Inspections under Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926.

Slaughter Houses	...	...	...	...	...	490
Dwelling-houses (Primary inspection)	...					467
Dwelling-houses (Re-inspection)	...	...				1467
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	...	1808
Sewage Disposal Works	...	...	...	...		26
Re Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	61
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	290
Premises—Swine, Fowls, &c.	...	...	...			4
Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	12
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	28
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...		44
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	37
Stables	...	...	...	...	...	—
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	4
Milkshops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food and Drugs	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...		38
Miscellaneous :						
Petrol Stations, Fire Appliances, Schools, &c.						53
						<hr/> 4841 <hr/>

HOUSING.

An extensive survey of houses in the District which was carried out in the previous year, revealed the necessity for reconditioning many houses in the various parishes.

There was a wide difference in the standard of houses in the several parishes and villages, e.g. those at Elwick,

Greatham and Dalton Piercy falling considerably short of those at Stillington and Graythorp where the houses were in very good order, and much had to be done to raise the poor standard of housing, and general reconditioning of the houses was the immediate necessity. Without exception, this work was carried out by the owners, expeditiously and well, after the service of preliminary notice only.

In the parish of Elwick, three cottages were demolished and rebuilt by their respective owners.

With the Medical Officer of Health a report on thirteen houses was submitted to the Council with a recommendation that these houses be demolished, as, owing to their state of disrepair and sanitary defects they are unfit for human habitation.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	467
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1467
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	11
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	456

2. Remedy of Defects throughout the Year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	287
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HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year:—

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:			
	(a) by Owners	...	...	—
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	—
(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	—
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:			
	(a) by Owners	...	...	—
	(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	—
(C) Proceedings under Sections 11 & 13 of Housing Act, 1936:				
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	3
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	3
(D) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:				
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	—
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	—

4. Housing Acts, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(A)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year	...	...	2
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	2
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	14½
(B)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported in year	...	...	—

HOUSING STATISTICS—continued.

- (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved in year ———
 (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ———
- (d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for abatement of overcrowding ———
- (e) Any other particulars in respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report ———

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1938.

1. Public Health Acts.					Number of Informal Notices written by Inspector	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority	Number of Nuisances abated after Notice	General Remarks
Dwelling-houses	Foul Conditions				—	—	—	Balance from 1937
and	Structural defects				267	—	456	
Schools	Overcrowding				—	—	—	
Lodging-houses	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	...	...	...	...	10	—	10	
Cowsheds	...	...	...	...	12	—	12	
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	6	—	6	
Ashpits and Privies	...	...	...	...	26	—	26	
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	...				4	—	4	
Waterclosets	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Defective Yard Paving	...	...			—	—	—
House Drainage	Defective Traps	...	...		—	—	—
	No Disconnection from Sewers	...	...		—	—	—
	Other Faults	...	...		41	—	41	
Water Supply	...	...	...	...	26	—	26	
Pigsties	...	...	...	...	4	—	4	
Animals Improperly Kept	...	...			—	—	—
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Other Nuisances	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					396	—	585	

	Number	Remarks
2. Water, Food and Drugs.		
Samples of Water taken for Analysis	18	
Samples of Water condemned as unfit for use	—	
Seizures of Unwholesome Food ...	—	42 st. Beef 10 st. Pork.
Convictions for exposing or selling Unwholesome Food	—	Surrendered after slaughter.
Samples of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis	—	
Samples of Food and Drugs found Adulterated	—	
3. Precautions against Infectious Disease.		
Lots of Infectious Bedding stoved or destroyed	—	
Houses disinfected after Infectious Disease	28	
Schools disinfected after Infectious Disease	2	
Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things ...	—	
Convictions for exposure of infected persons or things ...	—	
4. General.		
Number of New Houses erected during the year	45	
Number of such houses occupied during the year	45	
Ashpit-privies converted into Ash-closets	—	
Ashpit-privies converted into Water-closets	10	
Ash-closets converted into Water- closets	—	
Total number of Water-closets in District	1200	
Total number of Ash-closets in District	1011	
Total number of Ashpit-privies in District	109	

(1) Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Inspections	Number of		Occupiers
		Written		Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Factories (including Factory Laundries ...	21	...	—	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	11	...	—	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	—	...	—	...
Totals ...	32	...	—	...

(2) Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of Offences in respect of which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—*				
Want of cleanliness	1	1	—	—
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other Nuisances				
Sanitary Accommodation :—				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective				
Not separate for sexes				
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of under-ground bakehouse (s101) ...	—	—	—	—
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories & Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).	—	—	—	—
Total ...	1	1	—	—

* Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory & Workshop Act, 1901. remediable under the Public Health Acts.

INSPECTIONS AND SUPERVISIONS OF FOOD

Milk.—Constant supervision and assistance has helped to maintain the steady improvement in the production of clean milk throughout the district. Many structural alterations have been effected and this modernising of the byres and dairies has had beneficial results.

During the year, seven persons were registered as carrying on the trade of cow-keepers and the farms and other premises used as dairies were registered giving a total of 169 registered dairies in the district.

A steady increase of Accredited milk producers is being maintained, the total now being 36.

Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested milk bottled at the place of production were granted to two persons in the District.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1923.

Two dealers' licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk to be purchased in bottles from a person duly licenced to sell under that designation were issued to Mr. Henry James Hargreaves, Whitely Springs Farm, Eaglescliffe, and Messrs. Williams & Duell, Glebe Farm, Eaglescliffe.

Meat and other Foods.—There are three slaughter-houses in the District, of which two are registered slaughter-houses and one a licenced slaughter-house in the parish of Greatham.

The usual careful supervision of these slaughter-houses has been given, which necessitates numerous inspections and resulted in the following meat, etc., being condemned:—

42 stones of Beef.

10 stones of Pork.

Legal action has not been necessary, the above food-stuffs having been voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed if known	208	102	40	220	120
Number inspected	208	102	40	220	120
All Diseases except Tuberculosis :					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	26	—	18	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	2%	26%	—	8%	—
Tuberculosis only :					
Whole Carcases condemned	—	1	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	12	10	—	—	7
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	6%	10%	—	—	6%

Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.

Samples of milk were taken in the parishes of Elwick, Egglescliffe and Longnewton and the Public Analyst’s reports showed that in all cases the samples were of genuine quality.

Infectious Disease.

The position is summarised in the following table which gives the total number of cases notified.

DISEASE	1936	1937	1938	Increase	Decrease
Scarlet Fever	22	18	18	—	—
Diphtheria	11	4	9	5	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	1	1	—
Totals ...	33	22	28	—	—

Camping Sites.

Number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938	9
The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 ...	5
The estimated number of campers resident in the area during the summer season	350

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

The number of Council Houses infested	—
The number of other houses infested	4
The number of other houses disinfested	4

The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs and the name of the fumigant used—stripping of walls, taking down doors, skirting board and picture moulding, etc. Use of blow lamp; fumigant, Zaldecide.

The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority.

What measures are taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing—No measures necessary.

Buildings.—During the year, plans for 66 buildings were submitted for the consideration of the Council. In 51 cases approval was given, 14 were approved after alterations or modifications to the plans, and two were rejected outright.

The allocation of buildings in the respective parishes were as follows:—

	Houses	Alterations & Additions to Houses	Garages & Petrol Pumps	Farm Buildings	Miscel- laneous
Aislaby	—	—	—	1	—
Carlton	7	—	2	—	—
Egglescliffe	6	6	7	—	1
Elwick	2	1	—	1	—
Elton	1	—	—	1	—
Greatham	—	1	1	—	2
Hart	1	1	—	—	—
Longnewton	—	2	1	—	—
Preston-on-Tees	—	1	1	1	—
Redmarshall	—	—	—	—	1
Whitton	1	1	—	—	—
	18	13	12	4	4

The number of these buildings completed during the year was 38.

Two Hinds cottages have been made habitable under the Housing Rural Workers' Act, both being at Preston-on-Tees.

Building development has been general, 7 houses have been erected at Carlton by private enterprise, whilst 35 houses for small-holdings have been built at Hart by the Durham County Council.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. W. T. BROWN, A.R.S.I., M.A.S.I.,
Sanitary Inspector.

